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Adler H.J., (2001), International dimensions of organizational behavior, Cincinnati, OH : south-western/Thomson learning, 4th edition.

Agarwal N.M., (2000), "Human issues and challenges in Indian Software Industry", Working Paper, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore.

Anshen (1983:98) looks at the broader view of corporate responsibility from a historical perspective. For him there has always been some sort of "social contract" between business and society.

(Bowen, 1953)The modern "mixed economy" is a blend of more and less regulated industries, leaving a large role for government

Belal (1999) reported that out of the companies selected, maximum number of companies made disclosure on employees, marginally followed by disclosure on some environmental and lastly on some ethical issues in Bangladesh.

Belal (2001) pointed towards lack of adequate research in corporate social responsibility disclosures been in the context of developing countries. This study reported the results of a survey of CSR practices in Bangladesh.

(Cheit, 1964; Heald, 1970; Ackermannand Bauer, 1976; Carroll, 1979)Corporate Social Responsibility had already shown considerable interest in the 1960s and 70s, spawning a broad range of scholarly contributions

Carol (2002) conducted interviews in seven large MNC's in the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors of the UK and Germany to identify any internal contextual factors affecting extent and nature of corporate social reporting..

Chahoud *et al* (2007) pointed out that in Indian companies the corporate social responsibility is still in a confused state. Dewi Fitriasari, (2008), "Culture and Regulations Roles on Corporate Social Responsibility Aimed to Prevent Corporate Corruption

Dima Jamali And Yusuf Sidani (2008), "Classical vs. Modern Managerial CSR Perspectives: Insights from Lebanese Context and Cross-Cultural Implications" Business and Society Review , 113:3 329–346

(Dierkes & Antal , 1986; Vogel, 1986) the topic vanished from most managers' minds in the 1980s

Frost *et al* (2005) reported that out of conventional annual reports, discrete reports, corporate website the first one is least valuable source of information on corporate social disclosures

and expected them to be replaced by newer and less traditional reports indicating sustainability.

Fritz, (1996) defines business orientations as the underlying philosophies that determine the nature and scope of a firm's activities and plans.

Frooman (1997) provides a meta-analysis of event studies examining the CSP/CSR relationship.

Gray *et al* (1996) attempted to explain the disclosure of social and environmental information in the annual reports of large companies by reference to observable characteristics of those companies.

Garcia-Ayuso and Larrinaga (2003) Empirical research hypothesized that size; profitability and the potential environmental impact of the firm the main factors explaining the amount of information disclosed.

Jatana and Crowther (2008) edited book named "Corporate social responsibility – theory and practice with case studies" has shed light on myths of Corporate social responsibility, value addition.

Kaushal A. Bhatt (2001-02 to 2005-06) on *"Value Added As A Performance Measurement Tool.(A combative study of GSFC & GNFC*

Milne and Chan (1999) reported the usefulness of typical social disclosures from corporate annual reports for investment decision-making.

Marcel van Marrewijk (2003) has narrowed down the concept of corporate social responsibility so that it covers three dimensions of corporate action: economic, social and environmental management.

Nongnooch and Sherer (2004) concluded their research with regard to corporate social reporting practices in Thai and strongly pointed out that Thai practices were not able to realize their full potential to function as enabling communication.

Porwal and Sharma (1991) carried out a study of CSD by public and private sector Indian companies.

Dr. Pradeep Singh (August, 2008), has written an article in “The Management Accountant,”

Purushotahman, *et al* (2000) focused on corporate social reporting in Singapore, taking five themes such as environment, human resources, energy, community involvement and products and services.

Planken *et al* (2010) investigated CSR platforms and the communication surrounding those platforms in India and established that the CSR platforms are typically used, together with stakeholder attitudes to both the form and content of those platforms.